



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

SECNAVINST 4900.48
IPO-02X
6 November 1990

SECNAV INSTRUCTION 4900.48

From: Secretary of the Navy

Subj: TRANSFER OF U.S. NAVAL VESSELS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ref: (a) DoD 5105.38-M of 1 Oct 88, Security Assistance
Management Manual (NOTAL)
(b) SECNAVINST 4950.4 (NOTAL)
(c) DoD 7290.3-M of 18 Sep 86, Foreign Military Sales
Financial Management Manual (NOTAL)
(d) NAVSHIPS Technical Manual, Chapter 50 (NOTAL)
(e) OPNAVINST 4770.5E (NOTAL)
(f) NAVCOMPT Manual, Vol. 3 (NOTAL)
(g) Navy Regulations 1973, Art 0749 (NOTAL)
(h) SECNAVINST 7300.29B
(i) NAVSUPINST 4001.1 (NOTAL)
(j) CMS 4L
(k) CSP 1A
(l) OPNAVINST 5510.48J (NOTAL)
(m) OPNAVINST S5510.155C (NOTAL)

1. Purpose. To revise policies and procedures for the transfer of U.S. naval vessels by sale, lease, loan or grant to foreign governments and international organizations.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 4900.90E and reporting requirement assigned symbol OPNAV 4900-19.

3. Scope. Provides policy guidance and procedures for the transfer of U.S. naval vessels to foreign governments and international organizations under provisions of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, U.S. Code; the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; and Title 10, Section 7307, U.S. Code, as implemented in reference (a).

a. Applies to the transfer of ships and service craft which have been, or will be, removed from service in the U.S. Navy. It does not apply to the sale and delivery of naval vessels to foreign customers from new procurement.

b. Training associated with ship transfers is addressed in reference (b).



0 5 7 9 L D 0 5 5 2 5 1 0

SECNAVINST 4900.48

NOV 6 1990

c. Each ship transfer will be initiated by separate Navy International Programs Office (NAVY IPO) message or letter which will instruct the implementing agent to adhere to procedures provided.

4. Policy. It is Navy policy to transfer ships and service craft to foreign nations and international organizations without cost to the U.S. Government. Thus, the recipient is responsible for all costs associated with delivery of the vessel to the country/international organization. In the event of transfer of a vessel at a foreign location for the convenience of the recipient, the full costs of delivery to the foreign location including personnel, operating, and travel and per diem costs of returning the crew to their homeport will be charged to the recipient. Also, the costs of any overhaul, reactivation, modernization, repair or non-routine maintenance (e.g., painting), performed after a foreign country/international organization has officially requested transfer of the vessel which is performed for their benefit, will be borne by the foreign recipient. However the routine Navy Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility costs of holding and maintaining an inactive ship prior to transfer of title to the foreign government are the responsibility of the U.S. Navy and will be funded from direct Navy appropriations. A Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) will be prepared to recover the costs of any overhaul, reactivation, modernization, repair or non-routine maintenance, etc., and such costs will be recovered through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) procedures. No repair work, modernization, or similar actions for the benefit of the foreign country will commence prior to notification of and, where applicable, approval of the transfer by Congress, the receipt and deposit of foreign government funds, and issuance of fund authorization documents to the performing naval activities. After completion of a lease, if a lease renewal or vessel sale is not negotiated, the lessee is responsible for returning the ship to Continental United States (CONUS).

5. Pricing. Pricing of a vessel to be sold, leased, or otherwise transferred, and related support services will be under reference (c) and Navy Comptroller (NAVCOMPT) guidance. The pricing of a proposed vessel sale will be developed and submitted by COMNAVSEASYS COM and approved by NAVY IPO prior to execution of the Letter of Offer and Acceptance. The U.S. Government will normally recover the current value of the vessel, as well as all costs associated with the sale. Care must be taken to ensure that an accurate value is established for each vessel sold and that all costs associated with the transfer are identified for recovery. Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYS COM) is responsible for ascertaining the material condition and

developing the sale price of each vessel sold based on the market, fair or scrap value as appropriate. The value developed will not be a lower one solely because the vessel is excess to U.S. Navy requirements. For vessels having commercial applications or vessels similar to commercial ships/craft (cargo vessels, tugs, etc.) a commercial appraisal from outside the Department of Defense (DOD) will be obtained to aid in establishing the market value of the vessel. The value of recent overhauls and conversions will be included in the computations to determine the sale price. Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command (COMNAVSUPSYSCOM) will provide an estimate of the value of on-board small arms, fuel, and spare parts to NAVSEA for inclusion in the sale price.

6. Background

a. Ship Transfer Program

(1) Transfers of U.S. naval vessels are coordinated by NAVY IPO.

(2) Ship transfers support U.S. foreign policy objectives by satisfying defense requirements of allied and friendly countries and by strengthening mutual defense arrangements with those countries. The sale/lease of U.S. naval vessels significantly improves the capabilities of friendly foreign navies, which make conservative investments (compared to the cost of new construction) to acquire and modify these vessels for their own operations.

(3) All transfers of naval vessels are coordinated with the Offices of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Department of State and are made only after satisfying the Congressional notification/authorization requirements of 10 U.S. Code 7307. This law requires enactment of specific legislation authorizing the foreign transfer, by any means, of any naval vessel less than 20 years old or displacing more than 3000 light tons. All other naval vessel transfers require notification to the Chairman of both Armed Services Committees during 30 days continuous session of Congress.

(4) Legal authority for ship transfers varies depending upon the type of transfer. Grants and loans are transactions authorized by Section 503 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and Section 65 of the Arms Export Control Act of 1976. Sales and leases are authorized by the Arms Export Control Act or by specific legislation enacted under Title 10, U.S.C. 7307.

(5) Generally, the recipient government pays all costs incident to the transfer, with the exception of training provided

NOV 6 1990

under the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, regardless of the method of transfer or the legal authority under which the transfer is accomplished. If practical, transfers are effected on a "hot ship" basis, wherein the foreign crew "relieves the watch" of the U.S. Navy crew coincident with the decommissioning of the ship from the U.S. Navy. "Hot ship" transfers are mutually beneficial since inactivation costs for the U.S. Navy and reactivation costs for the recipient Navy are minimized. When a "hot ship" transfer is not possible, ships are sometimes prepared for safe storage following reference (d) and (e), placed in the custody of the Director, Inactive Fleet (NAVSEASYSKOM-07A6), and berthed in safe storage awaiting transfer. When a ship's status is changed from "hotship" to safe storage, the ship's commanding officer will report on all matters relating to safe storage to the Officer in Charge, Naval Inactive Ship Maintenance Detachment on the day of commencement of safe storage preparations. Upon transfer to safe storage, command of the ship transfers to the Officer in Charge of the appropriate Naval Inactive Ship Maintenance Detachment. All administrative, logistical, material, and operational support will continue to be provided as before by the immediate operational commander of the ship prior to its transfer to safe storage. Coincident with the transfer, the recipient navy may purchase follow-on logistics and technical support from the U.S. Government through FMS procedures or directly from commercial shipyards.

b. Pre-implementation Requirements. The following requirements should be met prior to issuing the directive implementing a vessel transfer:

- (1) Receipt of a formal written request from the foreign government.
- (2) Identification of the vessel to be transferred, and approval as appropriate by CNO/SECNAV to make the vessel available to the foreign government.
- (3) Resolution of any releasability issues for installed equipment to be transferred.
- (4) Coordination of Communications Security (COMSEC) equipment releasability and availability with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) (OP-094), Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command (COMNAVTELCOM), the Commander, Naval Security Group Command (COMNAVSECGRU) and Director, Communications Security Material System (DCMS).

NOV 6 1990

(5) Foreign government inspection of the vessel proposed for transfer and briefings outlining transfer requirements and support cases.

(6) Authorization for the transfer, including approval by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of State, and satisfaction of statutory Congressional oversight requirements.

(7) Acceptance of the Letter of Offer and Acceptance, lease or other such agreement, as appropriate, by the foreign government/international organization.

c. Preparation for Transfer. Ship transfers are complex transactions which require coordination among many Navy organizations and the recipient country. Planning for transfer, and preparation of the ship for transfer, must begin before final authority for the transfer is obtained. Consequently, some actions are required before the transfer is actually directed. This instruction provides the basic information necessary to plan as required. Planning and implementing directives issued by NAVY IPO will formally delegate authority for execution of each individual transfer.

7. Implementation responsibilities and procedures. The implementing agent for all "hot ship" transfers will be either Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT) or Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT). COMNAVSEASYSOM will be the implementing agent for the transfer of ships which have been inactivated and are in the custody of the Director, Inactive Fleet. The following procedures will normally be prescribed:

a. Navy International Programs Office (NAVY IPO) will:

(1) Complete the pre-implementation requirements discussed in paragraph 6b.

(2) Develop and disseminate a transfer plan (not later than 120 days prior to decommissioning in the case of a "hot ship" transfer). Supplements or modifications to the basic transfer plan will be issued as planning progresses. The initial transfer plan:

(a) Identifies the ship to be transferred and the recipient country.

(b) Identifies the implementing agent.

NOV 6 1980

(c) Requests the implementing agent to prepare a listing of classified equipment, spare parts and documents proposed for transfer. This list must be screened by NAVY IPO.

(d) Coordinates releasability determination on ship equipment/systems and identifies those that must be removed to the recipient country, implementing agent and other appropriate commands.

(e) Addresses the disposition of COMSEC equipment. NAVY IPO will coordinate the transfer of releasable COMSEC equipment with CNO (OP-094), COMNAVTELCOM and COMNAVSECGRU.

(f) Addresses the removal of unauthorized COMSEC information from records to be transferred and COMSEC information sanitization of the ship's spaces. NAVY IPO will coordinate with CNO (OP-094), COMNAVSECGRU, DCMS and the implementing agent's staff to accomplish such removal/sanitization in conjunction with the closure of the ship's Communications Security Material System (CMS) account.

(g) Forecasts the time and place of the transfer. Coordinating with the Security Assistance Organization (SAO) in the recipient country, determine requirements for training, ammunition, COSAL/COSMAL development, logistic support, technical support, communication support, administrative support, etc.

(h) Discusses pricing and funding methods for each transfer-related requirement.

(i) Identifies a requirement, if any, for inspection and survey.

(j) Coordinates preliminary public affairs guidance with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

(k) Provides local guidance for foreign crew access to exchanges, commissaries, and medical facilities.

(3) Coordinate decisions relating to the transfer plan and to the preparation of the ship for transfer.

(4) Act as the U.S. Navy primary point of contact with representatives of the recipient country in matters of that country's requirements and requests. Close liaison with the in-country SAO must be maintained.

(5) Provide to the implementing agent for execution the necessary delivery certificates and any remarks of the CNO to be delivered at the time of transfer.

NOV 8 1990

(6) Authorize use of FMS funds collected in connection with the transfer, and identify the FMS case to which all charges are to be applied. Amounts representing the value of ships sold will be disposed of following Navy Comptroller policy and direction.

(7) Direct implementation of the transfer plan upon satisfaction of the pre-implementation arrangements discussed in paragraph 6b.

b. The Implementing Agent will:

(1) Assist in the development of the transfer plan.

(2) Prepare the ship for transfer as specified in the transfer plan, lease agreement and approved sale/support LOA's.

(3) Implement transfer.

(4) Host the foreign crew, arranging messing, berthing, and transportation as required at the turnover site.

(5) Ensure that the USN crew is adequately housed, messed, and assisted during the transfer process, if applicable.

(6) Provide necessary security for vessels prior to transfer to the foreign government.

(7) Keep naval material activities inventory managers apprised of disposition of equipment, ammunition, small arms, etc., either removed from or transferred with the ship.

(8) Coordinate foreign crew training as authorized and directed by NAVY IPO and Naval Education and Training, Security Assistance Field Activity (NETSAFA). All such training, Mobile Training Teams (MTT), use of Fleet Training Group (FTG) facilities and services, etc. is to be billed against the associated FMS training case or provided under the IMET program.

(9) Forward to the Commanding Officer, Naval Intelligence Support Center (NISC) (Code 33), the following:

(a) Copy of the ship or submarine characteristics cards, corrected to configuration as transferred, to include a complete list of installed electronic equipment.

(b) Booklet of general arrangement drawings.

(c) Ship photographs.

NOV 6 1990

(10) Provide/coordinate logistic, communication, and administrative support as authorized. This will usually include post-transfer and homeward voyage logistic and communication support. Such authorized support may be provided under FMS and priced per reference (c) and paragraph 032103 of reference (f), or under 10 U.S.C. 7227, as implemented by reference (g), paragraphs 035950-56 of reference (f), as appropriate or 10 U.S.C. 2342-2350, as implemented in reference (h).

(11) Forward to NAVY IPO the following:

(a) An updated copy of the ship characteristics cards immediately upon designation of a specific ship as a candidate for transfer.

(b) An accurate listing of all classified documents, equipment, weapons, ammunition and spare parts on-board the ship at least 90 days before the scheduled transfer.

(12) Arrange and conduct the transfer ceremony, acting as CNO representative.

(13) Execute the NAVY IPO provided delivery certificates.

(14) Coordinate local public affairs information as directed by Chief of Information (CHINFO) or Fleet Public Affairs Office.

c. COMNAVSEASYSKOM, as the "ship transfer lead systems command" for security assistance matters, will:

(1) Assist in development of the transfer plan.

(2) Provide sanitization guidance for classified equipment and related technical manuals being transferred to the foreign navy.

(3) Ensure that a complete record of ships and service craft transferred is maintained.

(4) Conduct/coordinate periodic inspections of leased vessels as directed by NAVY IPO.

8. Preparation for Transfer

a. Coordination. Upon notification by NAVY IPO of the potential foreign transfer of a ship or service craft, commanders involved in transfer planning must designate representatives to a

NOV 6 1980

planning team which will plan the transfer under the overall coordination of NAVY IPO. The names and AUTOVON telephone numbers of these representatives are to be provided to NAVY IPO, CNO, the implementing agent, COMNAVSEASYSKOM, and other activities as required.

(1) Principal members of the planning team will include representatives of: CNO divisions as applicable to each case; the implementing agent and designated subordinates (usually a Type Commander); COMNAVSEASYSKOM, COMNAVSUPSYSKOM and other applicable systems command organizations; Commander, Naval Military Personnel Command (COMNAVMIIPERSKOM); and the Naval Education and Training Security Assistance Field Activity (NETSAFA).

(2) The team is established to facilitate communication and tasking which can usually be accomplished by telephone or naval message, meetings may not be required.

(3) During planning, all liaison with representatives of the foreign recipient of the ship/service craft will be conducted by NAVY IPO, except for such unique planning meetings as may be arranged and directed. After implementation, direct liaison will be authorized, except that requests of the recipient country which cannot be accommodated within previously granted authority will be referred to NAVY IPO for resolution.

b. Equipment removal. Ships to be transferred to foreign governments must not be stripped except as specifically authorized by CNO. Prior to a ship being turned over to the Naval Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility, the ship's commanding officer and towing ship's commanding officer shall certify to the officer in charge of NAVSEA DET PORTSMOUTH VA that the ship has been properly secured and that no unauthorized stripping actions have occurred during their period of accountability. Unless otherwise directed by CNO, the following guidance will apply in removal of equipment prior to transfer:

(1) Requests to remove equipment not specifically authorized here should be addressed by message to CNO, information to NAVY IPO and others concerned. Requests must provide justification for removal of the equipment. Telephone liaison between all concerned is encouraged to resolve questions of equipment removal.

(2) Classified equipment removal is discussed in paragraph 8d.

NOV 6 1990

(3) The following equipment must be removed prior to transfer:

- (a) Welfare and Recreation equipment.
- (b) Cash registers.
- (c) Merchandise in Ship's Store and in Clothing and Small Stores.
- (d) Resale System-owned equipment.
- (e) Electric typewriters, retaining a quantity on-board at the discretion of the implementing agent to facilitate turnover administration.
- (f) Hand-held calculators.
- (g) Radiac equipment.
- (h) Biological Warfare/Chemical Warfare (BW/CW) protective clothing.
- (i) All film projectors (motion picture, slide, video, etc.) except microfiche readers.
- (j) Night vision devices.
- (k) Satellite communications equipment.
- (l) Portable radio equipment.
- (m) AN/UCC-1 tone converter.
- (n) Special purpose test equipment for electronic equipment that is removed.
- (o) Air monitoring equipment.
- (p) Dosimeters.
- (q) Automatic Single Audio System (SAS).
- (r) Sonobuoys and Sonobuoy Data Links.
- (s) Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Equipment.
- (t) Micro-Miniature (2M) Repair Station.

NOV 6 1990

(u) Field Calibration Equipment.

(v) SNAP II.

(w) Site TV System.

(x) High and medium security locks must be replaced immediately with low security locks, except for certain areas designated by the implementing agent (e.g. reduction gear, magazines, etc.).

(y) Spare parts unique to any system or major equipment being removed prior to transfer. Requests for waiver for any of the above equipment to remain on-board should be submitted to NAVY IPO/CNO for coordination and approval.

(4) Preferred historical items will be forwarded to the Curator of the Department of the Navy per reference (e).

(5) The following normally should be transferred at existing levels along with the ship, unless the ship is being placed in safe storage prior to transfer:

(a) Medical and dental equipment and supplies except CLASS "K" and CLASS "R" material (controlled substances). Transfer of small quantities of these controlled substances sufficient to meet medical requirements incident to training, operational exercises, or transit homeward must be specifically authorized in accordance with Public Law 91-513 (the Controlled Substances Act 21 U.S.C. 801 et seq) by the Naval Medical Material Support Command (NAVMEDMATSUPPCOM), Fort Detrick, Maryland, 21701-5015. Disposition of excess controlled substances will be directed by NAVMEDMATSUPPCOM.

(b) Electronic test equipment for electronic equipment remaining on-board.

(c) Navigation and visual signalling equipment.

(d) Bedding, including mattresses, pillows, linens and blankets.

(e) Foul weather gear.

(f) Deck equipage, including transfer-at-sea rigs, cleaning gear, etc.

(g) Galley and wardroom equipment, including tableware and serving pieces but not to include presentation silver.

NOV 6 1990

Provisions of reference (i) apply to proper turn-in of presentation silver.

(h) Small arms (.45 cal and smaller), associated ammunition and pyrotechnics. These items should be transferred with the ship at allowance list levels or levels on board at time of transfer, whichever is less. Inventory in excess of or in addition to allowance levels shall be removed prior to transfer in accordance with applicable Fleet instructions.

(i) Damage Control equipment.

(j) Power tools such as electric drills, pneumatic deck chippers, etc.

c. Records Removal. As a general rule, ship's records and correspondence are removed from the ship prior to decommissioning. Machinery history records, Planned Maintenance System (including records and Maintenance Requirement Cards (MRC), and the Current Ship's Maintenance Project will be transferred with the ship. Records relating to other ship systems, such as magazine reports, spares inventories, and so forth, should be transferred with the ship unless removal is required under other directives. Any COMSEC information contained in records to accompany the ship being transferred must be reviewed by the cognizant command, and if not authorized for release to the foreign country involved, must be removed or obliterated following references (j) and (k).

d. Transfer of Classified Equipment and Documents. Guidance on the release and transfer of classified material is contained in reference (l). Based on guidance from NAVY IPO, removal of classified equipment (e.g., Electronic Support Measures/Electronic Counter Measures (ESM/ECM) or unclassified equipment which requires classified manuals for operation or maintenance) which cannot be released must be planned well in advance of a transfer; early attention to references (l) and (m) is essential. Telephone liaison with NAVY IPO is encouraged. The following considerations bear on the removal of classified equipment and documents:

(1) If authorized for release to the recipient foreign country, U.S. COMSEC equipment may be transferred by sale or lease. Normally, all U.S. COMSEC equipment will be removed from the ship prior to disestablishment of the ship's Communications Material System (CMS) account, unless prior arrangements have been made through COMNAVSECGRU (Code 634) for an in-place transfer. Releasable U.S. COMSEC equipment will be transferred

under terms of an FMS case by NAVY IPO for COMSEC equipment (e.g., TEC/KG-40) for which Navy has been delegated production/foreign sales responsibility, or an international agreement under Title 10 U.S.C. 421. Such documents must be prepared and executed prior to transfer of the ship. Early attention to COMSEC equipment requirements is essential.

(2) Tactical publications, operations plans and orders, and directives are not transferred with the ship, regardless of classification. If some of these are desired by the recipient navy and are authorized for release, they are provided separately by NAVY IPO under an appropriate FMS support case.

(3) An up-to-date list of classified equipment and classified documents (such as ships plans, etc.) has proven essential to NAVY IPO in determining releasability/sanitization requirements. Provision of such a list will be addressed in the planning directive.

e. Consumables, provisions, and spare parts. Consumables, including fuel, repair parts, and Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List (COSAL) material, are transferred with the ship at allowance list levels or levels on-board at the time of transfer, whichever is less. Spares and consumables should not be significantly and purposely drawn down or built up prior to transfer. Guidance on the release/transfer of classified spare parts is contained in Chapter 9 NAVSUP Pub. 541.

(1) The U.S. Navy will be reimbursed per reference (c) and paragraph 032103 of reference (f) for provisions remaining on-board at the time of transfer.

(2) The U.S. Navy will be reimbursed for the cost of repair parts and COSAL material following paragraph 5. Fuel may be handled via an appropriate FMS case, an existing fuel transfer agreement or by cash sale.

(3) All U.S. Navy initiated requisitions for parts and consumables which cannot be delivered aboard by the transfer date will be canceled. A complete listing of canceled requisitions will be provided to the recipient country upon transfer to facilitate COSAL reorder.

(4) Spare parts and consumables needed for the homeward voyage can be requisitioned through the U.S. Navy supply system by the foreign crew on a "fill or kill" basis after transfer. Costs are reimbursable per reference (c) or paragraph 035950 through 035956 of reference (f). This paragraph is not to be used as authorization for routine replenishment of spares.

NOV 6 1990

Routine replenishment, whether for short or long periods, will, if desired, be purchased under a separate FMS spares replenishment case.

f. Ammunition. Gun ammunition (except for small arms ammunition and pyrotechnics), missiles, and torpedoes are not transferred with the ship. These items, if authorized for release and transfer to the foreign government, may be separately purchased by the foreign navy under an FMS case. If arrangements to purchase on-board stocks of ammunition are made prior to the transfer, the ammunition need not be off-loaded; however, it must be ascertained that the type ammunition/ordnance material to be transferred to the recipient country has been authorized for release to that country. This matter requires attention early in the planning, because movement of the ship to a weapons station or depot may be required.

g. Funding of Removal of Equipment and Ammunition. As a general rule, removals which would normally be accomplished in connection with decommissioning and alternative ship disposition will be funded by the U.S. Navy (e.g., ammunition off-load, removal of classified equipment, etc). Removal of equipment to meet U.S. Navy shortfalls will be funded by the U.S. Navy inventory manager. Any other removals will be funded by the recipient country.

h. COMSEC information sanitization. In addition to removal of unauthorized COMSEC information from records addressed in paragraph 8, COMSEC information sanitization actions should be completed by the ship's crew following references (j) and (k). Schematics and cabling diagrams may also require removal/sanitization. COMSEC sanitization can involve either classified or unclassified information.

9. Transfer and Subsequent Support

a. Transfer Documentation

(1) A certificate of delivery is provided by NAVY IPO for execution by the officer authorized to turn over the ship to the foreign navy. The certification must be signed in duplicate; one original is for retention by the foreign official who executes the transfer for the individual's government, and the other must be forwarded expeditiously to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy (NJAG-10) with copies to NAVY IPO, CNO, COMNAVSEASYS COM (SEA-916), COMNAV SUPSYSCOM (SUP-07), Navy International Logistics Control Office (NAVILCO), and the country Security Assistance Office.

NOV 6 1990

(2) When a transfer is effected by lease, the officer executing the lease document for the U.S. Navy must forward the U.S. Navy original directly to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy (NJAG-10), with copies to NAVY IPO and the country SAO. Ship transfer leases are prepared and coordinated by NAVY IPO.

b. Ceremony. A transfer ceremony is required in the case of a "hot ship" transfer, and may be conducted for other transfers. The officer designated by the Fleet Commander in Chief to represent the U.S. is responsible for organizing and conducting the ceremony; that officer will be authorized to turn over the ship to the foreign government. The ceremony must be combined with the decommissioning when the ship is being decommissioned on the date of transfer. No augmentation of Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&MN) funds will be authorized for the ceremony.

c. Status of ship. After a "hot ship" transfer, the ship proceeds under the flag and command of the foreign navy commanding officer as a commissioned ship of the recipient navy. If the ship is transferred from an inactive status, it becomes the legal responsibility of the recipient government after delivery. Ships or service craft, which are transported by another ocean vessel, shall comply with the marine transportation requirements of section 903 of reference (a).

d. Third Country Clearance. For homeward visits of foreign naval vessels to bases located within the territory of a third government, including visits covered under treaties and special agreements, it is the sole responsibility of the foreign government to obtain any diplomatic clearance which may be required by the third country government. Verification that third country clearance has been granted shall be confirmed by the appropriate in-country United States Defense Attache Office (USDAO) and forwarded to CNO (OP-009L) no later than two weeks prior to the ship's scheduled departure from CONUS.

e. Post-Transfer Support. The U.S. Navy provides post-transfer logistic support, training, and services only to the extent funded by the recipient navy. While planning and coordinating such support must take place concurrently with transfer planning, each case is significantly different from the next and only general principles are provided here. U.S. Navy support can usually be provided for the following, if separately requested and funded by the foreign navy:

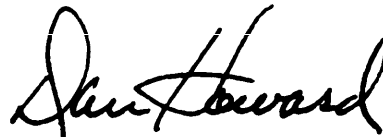
(1) Training, including underway training and mobile training teams other than that provided under the IMET program.

SECNAVINST 4900.48

NOV 6 1990

(2) Technical support including overhaul planning, (ship-checks and assistance in developing work packages, overhaul contracting, etc.) and management.

(3) Supply support including COSAL and Coordinated Shore based Material Allowance List (COSMAL) development, the procurement of ammunition, spare parts, publications and repair of repairables.



Dan Howard
Under Secretary of the Navy

Distribution:

SNDL A1 (Immediate Office of the Secretary)
A2A (Department of the Navy Staff Offices)
A3 (Chief of Naval Operations)
A5 (Chief of Naval Personnel)
21A (Fleet Commanders in Chief)
24 (Type Commanders)
50A (Unified Commands)
C5 (Military Assistance Advisory Groups)
C6 (Security Assistance Augmentation Element and
Military Groups)
C7 (U.S. Defense Attache Offices)
D3A (NAVY IPO) (50)
D4A (PSO)
FE1 (COMNAVSECGRU)
FE6 (DCMS)
FG1 (COMNAVTELCOM)
FH4 (NAVMEDLOGCOM)
FJA1 (COMNAVMILPERSCOM)
FKA1 (Systems Commands)
FS3 (NAVTECHINTCEN)
FT1 (CNET)
FT73 (NETSAFA)

Copy to:

SNDL B1B (Offices of the Secretary of Defense)
B5 (U.S. Coast Guard) (U.S. Navy Liaison Officer,
only)
28 (Squadron, Division and Group Commanders -
Ships)
41A (Commander, MSC)

SECNAVINST 4900.48
NOV 6 1990

Copy to: (Continued)

SNDL C25A (OPNAV Support Activity Detachment) (Ft Ritchie,
only)
C84B (Naval Sea Systems Command Detachments)
FF8 (Inspection and Survey Board)
FKM9 (NSC)
FKM13 (SPCC)
FKM15 (ASO BRASO)
FKM17 (FLEMATSUPPO)
FKM20 (NAVILCO)
FKP7 (NAVSHIPYD)
FKP8 (SUPSHIP)
FKP10 (NAVSEASYSOMGTO WESTPAC)

SECNAV/OPNAV Directives Control Office
Washington Navy Yard, Building 200
Washington, DC 20374-5074 (20 copies)

Stocked:

CO, NAVPUBFORMCEN
5801 Tabor Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19120-5099 (100 copies)